

Business Notices.

MR. DEMOREST'S SECESSION, CONCESSION, AND UNION SENTIMENTS.—Prize Medal Skirts ought to do so. See from No. 47 Broadway, No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. See from No. 47 Broadway, No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BATHING-HOUSES.—Reliable, Harmless and Instantaneous. Black or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barclay St. Sold and applied at BATHING-HOUSES, No. 15 Bond St.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Oiling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1, 1861.

Robinson's Chairmanship aforesaid—though there are many others of like promise—in confident assurance that they will prove mistaken.

A dispatch from Charleston says that the steamer Star of the West, when entering Charleston harbor, at daylight yesterday morning, was fired upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire offered a resolution which expresses clearly and concisely the true policy of the country in regard to the pending troubles: "Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our exertions for our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands."

On motion of Mr. Howard of Michigan, the House of Representatives yesterday ordered, by the decisive vote of 133 to 62, the appointment of a Committee with instructions to inquire whether any Executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when, where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Arsenal at Charleston have been seized, and by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national house.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

THE LADY & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

Buchanan that it was neither wise, nor patriotic, nor manly for him, in his position, to take advice or assurances from traitors—men even then in open rebellion. Not only, however, did he take counsel of, and give his confidence to, traitors, but he scoffed and spurned the prayers and entreaties of true patriots like Gen. Scott and Mr. Cass, who urged him not to leave a scanty and gallant garrison to the mercy of infuriated rebels.

Nothing, as the President himself now admits, but the prompt action of Major Anderson saved that garrison from destruction. Fort Moultrie could not have been held for 48 hours against an attack, and the President knew it; and yet, with an army and navy at his command, with a hundred thousand volunteers ready to rise at a day's notice on his call to arms, he truckled and tampered with rebellion, until almost in defiance of orders a gallant soldier was compelled to save his little force by abandoning a fortress of the United States to a South Carolina mob. Scarcely any transaction in our history reflects so much disgrace on the Government as the cowardly neglect of duty in regard to the forts of Charleston Harbor. That anything has even at this late hour been done to assert the rights and uphold the dignity of the United States, is due not to Mr. Buchanan, but to Gen. Scott and Mr. Holt. The cowardice and imbecility of the President have given a great stimulus to treason. Had the rebellion been promptly and vigorously met at the outset, it would never have reached its present dimensions.

PEACE OR WAR.

The speech of Mr. Senator Toombs and the letter of ex-Governor Wise, defending and stimulating the "treason and rebellion" of the Slave States, and the exposure of the plans of the Revolutionists by Gov. Hicks of Maryland, add to the rapidly accumulating proofs of the malignant character of the Southern frenzy, which our political doctors and commercial quacks are proposing to cure with their old doses of compromise and conciliation. We should think it might be clear by this time, to persons of even limited capacity, that the disease has reached a stage, at which the consuming of precious moments in idle debates upon wordy resolutions has ceased to be an innocent pastime, and where the very life of the Republic depends upon a common-sense exercise of the powers of Government. The question to-day is, Shall our Federal Union be extinguished by rebellion?—our Constitution destroyed by treachery and force?—the city of Washington seized and plundered by a lawless mob?—the Federal Congress dispersed, never again to assemble as the representatives of an united nation? In a word, shall the American people, in the plenitude of their strength, be betrayed and vanquished by a disappointed faction, stripped of their forts and arsenals, and find themselves suddenly without a capital and without a Government.

Does the picture seem exaggerated? Look at the facts. South Carolina is in open rebellion by the act of the people, already possessed of the Federal Arsenal, and of every fortress within her borders but Fort Sumter, which she is threatening to demolish; the rest of the Cotton States are preparing to join her before the 1st of February. The Governors of Alabama and Georgia, in anticipation of the popular Conventions, are seizing the fortifications and property of the Union in their respective States; ex-Gov. Wise calls upon the citizens of Virginia to seize immediately Fort Monroe, Harper's Ferry, and Gosport Navy Yard, and there are indications from various sources of a plot initiated by the same ex-Governor for seizing Washington.

These acts and plans are not local, isolated, or accidental, but they are parts of a grand scheme of the Slavery Propagandists for revolutionizing the country by a coup d'état, and defeating absolutely and forever the will of the people as constitutionally expressed in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The chief features of this scheme are these: First, the Cotton States are to secede as they term it, seizing all the property of the Union they can lay their hands upon, and setting at defiance the Federal authority. This part of the plot is being rapidly carried out. Next, the Border Slave States are to be induced to join them, especially Maryland, as containing, as it were, the District of Columbia, thus enabling the conspirators, after a repeal by Maryland of the act by which the District was ceded to the Union, to seize and retain, under color of law, the Capitol, the public buildings, the Treasury, and the Government archives.

A Confederacy is next to be formed of the seceding States under the present Constitution and laws of the Union, but with alterations declaring slaves property, and otherwise enthralling Slavery as the divinity to be worshipped in the new Republic. Invitations are to be issued to Pennsylvania, New-York, and probably all of the Free States, except New-England to renounce the faith of their fathers, and swear allegiance to Slavery. The hope of the rebels is that before the 4th of March, their new Confederacy, with or without the Free States, will be in possession of the Capitol by force or stratagem, and that their movement will then be sufficiently organized to enable them to claim to be the Government de facto of the United States, and entitled to recognition at the hands of the foreign powers represented at Washington—Russia being specially relied upon; and that thus having converted rebellion into Revolution, and obtained perhaps in part, through the aid of confederates, the control of the Army and Navy, they may be able to dictate terms at will to the States that shall refuse to join them, and to defy successfully any force that these States may send against them.

For the accomplishment of this scheme they have been long preparing, and they have had for months the secret assistance of confederate traitors in the House, the Senate, and the Cabinet; and they had confidently expected to continue to control the Federal Government in furtherance of their purposes during the remainder of the presidential term. The hasty action of South Carolina of which the other Slave States are now complaining, leading to a premature disclosure of the complicity of the War Department and the plunder of the Treasury, compelling the abrupt withdrawal of Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, the reconstruction of the Cabinet, the declaration of the President that he would enforce the laws and the policy of the new War Secretary Holt, guided by the wisdom of Gen. Scott, have all combined to convince the conspirators of the dangers of delay; and hence

the haste of Southern Governors to possess themselves instantly of the forts of Georgia and Alabama. A like necessity exists for their prompt seizure of Washington, before the Federal Government can thoroughly organize for its defense. The measures initiated by Gen. Scott for this purpose, and perhaps the remonstrances of the Northern Confederates, that such a step would in the present stage of the movement be premature and dangerous, may have induced a postponement of an attempt on the Capitol, until the Southern Confederacy is organized, but there is no reason to believe that this part of the plot has been in any wise abandoned. Each day, however, advises us of the rapid progress of the rebellion, not in vague declamation and empty threats, but in open acts of treason. It is not an extravagant apprehension that we may ere long hear of the advance of a rebel army upon Washington, armed with rifles filched from our own arsenals, led by officers whose names are yet enrolled upon our army list, and abetted by Senators and Representatives who still sit in the halls of Congress, with the meanness characteristic of perjured traitors, seeking to dishonor their country's flag, and to overthrow the Constitution they have sworn solemnly to support.

And this is the moment selected by Congress and our State Legislature to discuss resolutions of compromise and rival plans of conciliation!

Let it be remembered that Washington is not, as it should be, a free city, nor in a Free State, surrounded by a loyal and free people; but that it is in the midst of a slave territory through which the frenzy of rebellion is spreading like wild-fire, and that a large number of the members of Congress are sympathizing with the plot. It may be said, in reply, that, if such a thing were possible, within a week the North would pour down upon the South like an avalanche, and drive the revolutionists before them like the sands of the desert before the simoon. But even admitting that such should be the final result, it is clear that the Union of our fathers would be gone, and the Republic of Washington be at an end forever.

For, it must be remembered, the possession of the Capitol by a Government claiming to represent nearly half the States, would be held by many to have converted rebellion into revolution; many officers of the Army and Navy would recognize its authority, and the revolutionists would have active sympathizers and supporters in most of the Northern cities, and in more than one Northern Legislature. The action of the Governors of the Northern States might be hampered by unavoidable delays in arranging a concert of action, and in organizing the militia for active service; and, the country being distracted, the Army and Navy demoralized, the North might be strongly urged to hesitate between the alternative of yielding to the concessions demanded by the rebels, or of entering upon a war the most unnatural and fratricidal that Christendom has yet beheld, and which would undoubtedly close upon a shattered Union and a divided people, while the cause of Constitutional Freedom would have lost more in a year than it had gained in a century. What we seek in the struggle after maintaining the Constitution and preserving the integrity of our principles, now confirmed by the verdict of the people, is to avoid, if possible, the shedding of fraternal blood, for with the first drop of blood may come civil war with all its horrors. And we may prevent bloodshed in this thing is to be so well prepared to resist aggression, that the rebels will feel that to attempt the aggression will be death. With a strong force at Washington to protect the Capitol and Congress, and an army to defend the Constitution and the Union and the sovereignty of the people, under the order of the President and Gen. Scott, treason now so rampant will rear as gently as a sucking dove. If ever the maxim was true, "if you would have peace prepare for war," it is true here and now. If you would not invite aggression, be ready to repel it. If you would not encourage treason, be prepared to crush it. We warn the country of impending danger. And we urge upon Congress, the Executive, and the State authorities, instant and effective action to protect the country from civil war.

LET US UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

Under this title, *The Express* has a letter from a Georgian, who rather bothers the Compromisers, by giving solemn notice that

"this question between the North and South must be settled now and forever, in the Union, or out of the Union. Georgia will take nothing more or less than the full measure of her rights. That is the position of her people."

That is the way to talk! Let us all do exactly right to the extent of our power: if we cannot do just right to-day, let us at least preserve our liberty to do exactly that whenever that shall be within the compass of our ability. Compromises are necessarily wrong, not only in that they involve concessions of principle, but in that they bind us to abide by those concessions after the necessity which dictated them shall have ceased. Let us do exactly right to-day: if we cannot do it to-day, let us preserve at least our liberty to do it when we can.

But our Georgia friend is in a quandary. Let us try to help him out. Hear him!

"There is one thing I cannot understand. Why is it that white men exhibit more sympathy for the negro and his welfare at the North than they do for themselves and their children, and their own race and color at the South. Is it because there is an intellectual, moral and social resemblance and sympathy existing between the two races? This thing has puzzled me more than any other thing I have ever known, ever read, or ever thought upon. To see men, in the teeth of right and the face of the Constitution of their country, risking the ruin of their country, their lives, their children, and their children's children—and for what? To free the negro and ensure themselves. For I tell you if the negro in the South were set free to-morrow, every one of them would be driven out of the South into the North, at every hand."

—Why, Mr. Georgian! suppose you to-morrow were walking over your plantation, and should drop in upon a big ugly white fellow holding down and choking one of your black boys not half his size: Would you not bid the big fellow quit that? Of course you would. "Well," says the bruiser, "Here is one thing I cannot understand—that you, a white slaveholder, should take sides with a negro against a white man." "Why, you foolish brute!" you would naturally respond, "I do not take sides with 'your victim because he is black, but because 'you are oppressing him.' Do you understand now, Mr. Georgian?"

In this very number of *The Express*, we have pictures of the Christmas revels of the slaves, with their rich presents to Massa and Missus, showing how the two classes love each other and delight in acts of reciprocal kindness and beneficence. Very good. Now, here steps in another Southerner to give notice that